

CAILLE
5 SPEED PORTABLE
MOTORS
Magneto and Battery
Ignition Combined.
The very latest in Portable
Motors.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Office,
4, Des Vaux Road Central.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

131

NOTIFICATIONS

S. MOUTRIE & Co.,

LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS

for the famous

WEBER & ALLISON

PIANOS

BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED.



[29-2]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	\$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	...	...	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	4.00
Return " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 13th JANUARY, 1916.

8.00 a.m. HONAM.	8.00 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10.00 p.m. FATSHAN.	4.30 p.m. KINSHAN.

FRIDAY, 14th JANUARY, 1916.

8.00 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8.00 a.m. HONAM.
10.00 p.m. KINSHAN.	4.30 p.m. FATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,051. | S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 16th JANUARY, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 588 tons, and S.S. MANWING, 589 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

[123]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED, INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!!

SHIPPING NOTES.

N.Y.K. RATES TO BE RAISED

The authorities of the Department of Communications are said to favour the application of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to raise the passenger fares and freight rates on the European service, via the Cape. It is understood that the N.Y.K. Daily News—that the authorities will give permission for a twenty-five per cent. increase.

SINKING OF THE "GLENLYE."

Advice has been received that all the passengers from the *Glenlye* have been landed at Malta. Only two Europeans were drowned when the vessel sank, viz., the second officer and the second steward.

A NEW RIVER CARGO STEAMER.

The China Import and Export Luncheon Co., Ltd., have acquired a new twin-screw river cargo boat—the *Tecumseh*—which has been specially built for the Company's river trade. The new vessel has been built to the Company's order by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, and is especially constructed for the transportation of timber.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA CONSPIRACY.

DIRECTORS FOUND GUILTY.

A verdict of guilty was pronounced on December 2nd against Dr. Karl Buenz, director of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, and three of his employees on a charge of conspiring to deceive the United States Government by filing false clearance papers for vessels chartered to supply German warships at sea.

The defendants are liable to imprisonment for two years and a fine of \$2,000.

The evidence adduced at the trial of the Hamburg-Amerika directors which began on November 22nd, showed that large sums of money—some \$240,000 it was admitted—had been disbursed for the purpose of chartering steamers to proceed with supplies to German warships on the high seas. In some cases ships were chartered week before the war broke out. The money had passed through the house of Speyer & Co. in New York. One witness, named Kunkel, testified that he had received \$150,000 of this money, and that Captain Boy-Ed stated that the money was for him and under Captain Boy-Ed's directions he sent various sums to several places.

During the trial efforts were made to keep Captain Boy-Ed's name out of it, and much use was made of a semi-official communication from Washington to the effect that Captain Boy-Ed's complicity in supervising and running supplies to German warships at the beginning of the war did not necessarily bring him within reach of the criminal law.

The United States Government refused to take any action against the *Attache* on grounds of policy. The course of the trial, however, proved that he was actively engaged in the work of the Hamburg-Amerika officials and presumably the conviction of these led to the step now taken by the Administration. It may be assumed, too, that the revelations as to the forging of passports closely involved Captain Boy-Ed, and, presumably, the United States authorities have found relief from a delicate situation in being able to ask for his recall on the ground of the minor charges of complicity with the acts of the convicted Hamburg-Amerika directors.

Captain von Papen's offence is that he was engaged in a conspiracy to disorganize American factories suspected of making munitions for the Allies. Evidence of his activities was obtained in the dispatches carried by Mr. James F. J. Archibald, a pro-German American war correspondent, who was detained at Falmouth last August while on his way to Germany. A letter addressed to his wife and containing the expression "these idiotic Yankees," made his presence in the Eastern States uncomfortable for him and he proceeded via San Francisco to Mexico. The disclosures of Lieutenant Fry, who had been arrested in connection with the German plot to blow up ships and munitions, implicated both Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen. Captain Boy-Ed's services to his country were recognized last May, when he received the Second Class of the Iron Cross.—*The Times*.

CAPTAIN GRENFELL'S WILL. BEQUEST OF MEDALS AND V.C. TO REGIMENT.

Captain F. O. Grenfell, 9th Lancers, one of the first time V.C.s of the war, who was killed in France on May 24th last, has left a will of £40,560. The will reads:

"I give to my regiment, to whom the honour of my gaining the V.C. was entirely due—thanks to the splendid discipline and traditions which exist in this magnificent regiment—all my medals, including the V.C."

It will be remembered that Captain Grenfell won his V.C. in Belgium on August 24th, 1914, when, although wounded, he rode out with a few men and saved two guns of the R.F.A.

After directing that his pony "Pearl of Price," which was ridden by his twin brother, Captain "Rivy" Grenfell, through the retreat from Mons, be obtained from the Government after the war, and that personal mementoes be given to old friends and servants, Captain Grenfell leaves the residue of his property to his brother Arthur Morton Grenfell, his wife, his children, and his sister, Dea Grenfell.

He expresses regret that his financial position does not permit of any bequest to the children of his uncle, Lord Grenfell. "I should like to express my deep gratitude for his kindness to me during my lifetime, ever since the day when he decided I should go into the Army at his expense. I have endeavoured to base my career on his example. He has, since the death of my father, done everything a father could do for me."

THE AYER TAWAH RUBBER CO.

THE INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

At a meeting of the Ayer Tawah Rubber Company, held at the rooms of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce the resolutions passed at the extraordinary meeting of December 17th were confirmed.

Mr. J. H. Theobald (Chairman) said: "Gentlemen, before putting these resolutions to the meeting I should like to mention that the day before yesterday we received a telegram from the manager who arrived at the estate from home a few days ago."

The contents of this telegram has surprised us as a good deal. Mr. Harrop asks that it should be read to you, and as he is of course a prominent and a large shareholder, whose opinion is entitled to weight, I propose to comply with his request though, for the reasons which I will give you, the board's views do not coincide with his.

"Do not favour increased capital; we can obtain five hundred acres for \$2,000; plant same our revenue or debentures; proposed capital unnecessary, detrimental shareholders' interests. No labour available extensive planting. Suggest meeting be postponed until my views received by letter. Please read this out meeting. Wire result meeting, Harrop."

We could not, without more sufficient reasons than those he gives, comply with his request that this meeting should be postponed. But what we did was to telegraph him to inquire what he meant by the words "No labour available."

The reply we received to that telegram was as follows:—"Contract labour felling clearing obtainable; anticipate delay obtaining Javanese, present force totally inadequate. Harrop."

This telegram, as you see, confirms the views of the directors. We are quite aware that there may be delay in recruiting the 300 Javanese, but Tamils and Chinese are quite capable (and in fact more so than uninitiated Javanese) of performing the necessary work connected with the felling, burning, clearing and planting up and weeding of the new area until it comes into bearing.

Now in regard to the cost of the new land Mr. Harrop in his first telegram tells us nothing we did not already know. In regard to the cost of planting up coming out of revenue, we of course considered that scheme carefully before we decided that a scheme providing for more capital was the wiser course. Our reason for not buying and planting up out of revenue is of course obvious and one which is unanswerable in the case of a dividend paying company which is increasing its capital, viz.: that the owners of old shares would be justified in complaining that they were sacrificing their dividends for the ultimate benefit of future shareholders. As between debentures and increased capital, what attracted us was the prospect of being in the favourable position of issuing the new shares at a substantial premium which will, as you know, bring into the company's treasury a sum of not less than £15,000.

These are the views of the board, and we feel that there is nothing in Mr. Harrop's telegram which has caused us to alter our considered opinion, nor have any of the directors received any private adverse criticism of the scheme from any shareholder except Mr. Harrop, nor was there any voice raised at the meeting of December 17th in opposition. For these reasons the Board recommends that the resolutions now before you be confirmed.

I may add that we have recently received a letter from Mr. Martin the Assistant Manager, saying that he has been prospecting for new land on the eastern boundary of the estate and has found excellent high land covered mostly with attap trees and secondary growth, big jungle being rather scarce.

The resolutions, to confirm which the meeting was convened, there being no questions asked, were then passed.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT. PROSECUTION AT SHANGHAI.

A case of unusual interest was concluded in Shanghai last week after a two days' hearing, in which S. H. Abbas and O. Abbas, father and son, were charged before Sir Haviland de Bunsen and a jury, at H. M. Supreme Court, with an offence under the Defence of the Realm Act. Apart from the fact that the two prisoners were well known in the Settlement, considerable interest was aroused by reason of the case being heard behind closed doors both in the preliminary stages, before Mr. G. W. King in the Police Court, and also in the higher Court.

It was anticipated that when the case came before a jury the hearing would be in public, but these hopes were dispelled by an application which was made by the Crown Advocate, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, before the Judge, that the case should be taken in camera as provided for by the Act under which the charge was laid. Mr. F. Ellis, the defending solicitor, raised no objection and the Judge assented to this course being followed.

The defendants pleaded "not guilty."

The jury found the elder prisoner guilty of an offence under the Defence of the Realm Act, and the younger man guilty of aiding and abetting.

Sentence was postponed.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient, of Saigon, report as follows:—

"Market.—Our market is quiet and without transactions on account of the scarcity of tonnage."

The prospects for the new crop are very encouraging; the paddy seems likely to be abundant and the quality satisfactory.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January up to the 29th December, 1915, is 1,075,687 tons against 1,293,364 tons in 1914.

We quote to-day White rice No. 2 Sifted Japan quality Hongkong \$4.13 per picul. L.C.B. Saigon, for February/March shipment.

WAR NEWS.

GREAT SWIM BY A NEW ZEALANDER.

ONE MAN MISLEADS MANY TURKS.

Of all the British divisions in Gallipoli none, with the exception of the 29th, has seen more varied work and fighting than the Royal Naval Division.

The greater part of the division was sent up to the head of the Gulf of Saros to carry out demonstrations at Bulair and on the Thracian side of the gulf. Here one of the finest deeds of gallantry recorded during the campaign was performed by Commander Freilburg, a New Zealander serving with the division.

It had been decided to send a hon. ashore at Bulair to light flares on the beach and make the Turks think that a landing was to be attempted. The commander swam ashore alone in the dark to light the flares because a boat's crew would be running very great risk. To make sure of his ground he crept up to the Turkish trenches until he could hear the men talking and then returned to the beach and lit a flare.

The Turks took alarm, rifle fire was opened, and the New Zealander, knowing that the water was safer than the shore, swam down the coast half a mile, then went ashore and lit a second flare.

By this time the flares were alive with the enemy, and Commander Freilburg took to the water again and swam off to meet a destroyer which was to pick him up. He had to swim about for an hour before he found him.

Later on the division did brilliant work at several points of the Allied line.

THE SONG OF THE TRENCH.

By Capt. Bucknall who is now in the trenches.

This is the song of the blooming trench: It's sung by us, and it's sung by the French.

It's probably sung by the German Hunks. But it isn't all beer and skittles and buns. It's a song of water, and mud, and slime, And keeping your eyes skinned all the time.

Though the putrid "bully" may kick up a stench, Remember, you've got to stick to your trench—

Yes, stick like glue to your trench. You dig while it's dark, and you work while it's light, And then there's the "listening post" at night.

Though you're soaked to the skin and chilled to the bone, Though your hands are like ice and your feet like stone;

Though your watch is long and your rest is brief, And you pray like hell for the next relief; Though the wind may howl and the rain may drench,

Remember, you've got to stick to your trench— Yes, stick like mud to your trench.

Perhaps a bullet may find its mark, And then there's a funeral after dark; And you say, as you lay him beneath the sod,

"A sportsman's son has gone to his God." Behind the trench, in the open ground, There's a little cross and a little mound; And if at your heart-strings you feel a wrench,

Remember, he died for his blooming trench— Yes, died like a man for his trench.

There's a rush and a dash, and they're at your wire, And you open the hell of a rapid fire; The Maxims rattle, the rifles flash, And the bombs explode with a sickening crash.

You give them lead, and you give them steel, Till at last they waver, and turn, and reel. You've done your job—there was never a blench—

You've given them hell, and you've saved your trench— By God! you've stuck to your trench!

The daylight breaks on the rain-soaked plain (For some it will never break again), And you thank your God, as you're "standing to,"

You'd your bayonet clean and your bolt worked true. For your comrade's rifle had jammed and stuck, And he's lying there with his brains in the muck.

So love your gun—as you haven't a wench— And she'll save your life in the blooming trench— Yes, save your life in the trench.—*The Clarion*.

COUNTESSE FORBIDS HUNTING.

A WAR-TIME DECISION.

Rosalind Countess of Carlisle has forbidden hunting on her Castle Howard estate in Yorkshire. Her decision was made known in a letter to the huntmen of Lord Middleton's hounds as follows:—

"As I learn that, notwithstanding the conditions brought about by the war, it has been decided that foxhunting in the Malton district is not to be discontinued, I write to say that, much as I regret disturbing the sporting arrangements of my neighbours, no facilities for hunting can be given on the Castle Howard estate at present, and I beg to inform you that the covers will not be preserved and that the foxes are not to be drawn."

"Whatever may be said for foxhunting in years of plenty, it is a luxurious amusement for which there can be little justification in times of great national stress and anxiety. There is now a compelling duty laid upon us all to put an end to unnecessary expenditure and to use every means to safeguard and to increase the food production of the country."

The injury to the poultry industry due to the preserving of foxes is always appreciable, but the present is greatly intensified when food prices are high and when waste is a national danger.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. E. H. Spence, manager of the Yokohama office of the Vacuum Oil Co., is resigning his position, and leaving shortly for England to join the army, having been recommended for a commission.

Mr. A. N. Harcourt, late of Leabury Estate, F.M.S., is now 2nd Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps (Horse Transport).

Mr. C. M. Norrie formerly Chief Engineer on the Gopong pipe line, has, it is stated, obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers.

"UP FROM ZUMMERZET."

FIGHTING FAMILIES.

Mrs. S. H. Winter, of Taunton, Somerset, has the following members of her family on military service:—

General S. H. Winter, Q.M.G., Dardanelles, son.

Colonel W. R. Winter, Director-General of Supplies, A.S.C., Bermuda, son.

Colonel A. E. Winter, R.A.M.C., Director-General of Medical Services, Allahabad, India, son.

Captain H. G. Winter, R.A.M.C., prisoner of war for nine months, grandson.

Lieutenant H. Winter, A.S.C., Dardanelles, grandson.

Lieutenant W. V. Winter, Canadian Forces, grandson.

Captain H. Gibson, R.A.M.C., wounded, grandson-in-law.

Captain A. H. Hutchison, R.E., gassed, grandson-in-law.

Another son, the late Major F. J. Winter, did good work as a recruiting officer.

Mrs. Eliza Welch, East Bagborough, near Taunton, has nine sons in the Army and Navy.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

1.—Corpl. C. W. Jeffries is granted leave of absence from 15th February, 1916, to 31st December, 1916.

Corpl. A. A. Bolton is granted leave of absence from 12th January, 1916, to 31st January, 1916, and

Sapper W. O. Lambert is granted leave of absence from 12th January, 1916, to 31st January, 1916.

PARADES.

2.—Parades for to-day (Thursday), 7.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 8th December, 1915—Morse flag and Morse lamp practice at Headquarters.

3.55 p.m. M. G. Section of No. 2 Section Scouts Co.—Machine-gun instruction at Headquarters. Remainder of No. 2 Section—Bayonet fighting at Headquarters.

6.15 p.m. Recruits of all units—Squad drill and rifle exercises at Headquarters, under Sergt.-Major Highby. Remainder, nil.

DETAILS.

3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon, on duty until morning of 15th inst.—No. 4 Section Arty. Batty.

Officer on duty: Capt. W. M. Scott. P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.

On duty tonight: No. 1 Section Arty. Batty, and Left Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty: Lieut. Rees.

On duty to-morrow: Right Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty: Lieut. Kennett. Orderly Sergeant until morning of 15th inst.—Sergt. Hegarty.

G. E. SZWARZ, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MEDICAL EXEMPTION FROM DUTY.

General Order No. 3 states:—"Dr. G. P. Jordan has been appointed Surgeon Superintendent to the Police Reserve; his office is at Alexandra Buildings; and his office hours are 2 to 5 except Saturdays and Sundays."

On and from Monday, January 17th, the following regulations will be enforced:—Any member of any rank wishing for medical exemption from duty will be required to produce the certificate of the Surgeon Superintendent. Forms must be obtained from and bear the signature of the Company Commander concerned.

Any member of any rank already exempt under any medical certificate may immediately obtain a fresh certificate from the Surgeon Superintendent; all current certificates will be regarded as cancelled after Wednesday, January 19th.

PARADES.

Thursday, January 13th.—No. 3 Company, 5.30 p.m.

Friday, January 14th.—No. 4 Company and recruits of all Companies.

Saturday, January 15th.—Corps Parade of all ranks except medical exempts, Central Police Station, 2.45 p.m. sharp.

On all Parades, until further Orders, uniform, caps and covers will be worn, and rifles and ammunition carried.

MUSKETRY PART I.

Sunday, January 16th.—All Inspectors and Sergeants leave Blake Pier, 9.00 a.m. Uniform.

Sunday, January 23rd.—Nos. 3 and 4 Platoon, No. 2 Company.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Friday, 13th.—Band Practices at 8 p.m. Thursday, 14th.—Orchestra Practice at 6 p.m.

Members of the Band and Orchestra are reminded that absence without leave from any Practice is a default.

"I am told," writes Oliver Gywene in the *Sunday Chronicle*, "that at the recent secret meeting of the Danish Parliament the significant fact was disclosed that the Danish Army has now laid in a stock of poison meals. Knowing the German partiality for waging war with gas it is pretty plain who the enemy is that the Danes fear."

OPIUMS OF OPIUM. CLAIM AGAINST YUE HING.

Before the Chief Justice yesterday, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, on behalf of Pun Pak Ngan, claimed against the Yue Hing Company the return of a pledge, to wit, eight chests of opium, or, in the alternative, damages.

Mr. Jenkin said this was a claim for damages for wrongful conversion of eight chests of Bengal opium. The action was started prior to the Chief Justice's recent order in winding-up proceedings in regard to the Yue Hing Company, and an order had been made since the winding-up order that this action should be continued, notwithstanding the making of the winding-up order. About March, 1912, plaintiff, jointly, with the Po Loong firm, purchased from Messrs. Michael & Co. 20 chests of Bengal opium. Eight of these chests were plaintiffs' and 12 belonged to the Po Loong. Michael & Co. were paid \$25,000 on account of the purchase price, and required a further margin about the end of June, 1912, and as the purchasers were unable or did not desire to pay it was arranged that the pledge which had been made with Messrs. Michael & Company should be transferred to the Yue Hing Company, and the plaintiffs' eight chests were accordingly transferred, the Yue Hing paying of Michael & Co. They were asked by the plaintiff subsequently to hand over the chests, as he wanted to redeem the pledge, but they refused to do so.

His Lordship said that the Yue Hing were in liquidation, and the Official Receiver ought to be present or someone authorised by him to represent the firm.

The Official Receiver (who was not present), on being given permission to address the Court, said there were no assets by which he could defend the action. He went into the matter as far as he could, and it was considered that the claim was probably a good one, but he had not been able to discuss the matter at all with the other directors concerned. Therefore, he thought it best to allow the matter to go by default, reserving to himself the right to deal with the claim when proof of debt was filed.

His Lordship—You mean it could be dealt with again *de novo*, notwithstanding the judgment?

Mr. Carmichael—The whole thing can be gone into again in proof of debt. The Court has power to reconsider in the winding-up or bankruptcy proceedings its own decisions in another capacity.

Evidence was given by the plaintiff, who said that the purchase price was Rupees 5,310 per chest, and judgment was given as prayed.

HAPPY VALLEY MOTOR-CYCLE ACCIDENT.

Further evidence was given before Mr. F. A. Hazled at the Magistrate's yesterday in the case in which Harry S. Komor is charged with reckless driving at Happy Valley, whereby injuries were caused to Mrs. Isaac Turner, who, it is alleged, was knocked down by defendant's motor cycle.

Lance-Corpl. A. A. Darlington, 4th K.S.L.I., said he and Private Smith were watching golf on the Happy Valley links when their attention was attracted by the noise made by motor-cycles running past. The first, a sidecar, he thought was going at about 20 miles an hour, and the other, the cycle driven by the defendant, was travelling at about 25 miles an hour. He passed a remark to his friend about the cycles, which, he thought, were racing, and then turned round again. He then heard a scream, as on looking round saw a lady lying on the road. She was bleeding from a wound in the head, and witness and his friend picked her up and conveyed her to her house, near by. The driver of the cycle did not stop.

Evidence was also given by Private W. Smith, 4th K.S.L.I., and the case was adjourned.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

St. Joseph's were unable to check the victorious career of the 88th Company R.G.A. in the League, the artillerymen gaining a decisive win by 5 goals to love. The scorers were J. Watson, Jun. (two), J. J. Watson, sen., Corbin, and Halls.

CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

The annual meeting of the Challenge Shield Competition will be held at Victoria Barracks this afternoon, at 5 p.m., when entries will be received and, if possible, the draws take place.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE TENNIS.

The newly laid out tennis court on the Queen's College Recreation Ground was opened yesterday, when an interesting contest was played between Messrs. Crook and Kay, of Queen's College, who opposed Messrs. Phelps and Lindell. The latter also met two students named Choi, the results in both games being as follow:—

Messrs. Phelps and Lindell beat Crook and Kay, 6-3, 4-6, 6-0.

Messrs. Phelps and Lindell beat Messrs. Choi, 6-0, 6-0.

The sets produced some most interesting play and several of the games were very hotly contested. With the opportunities for practice which have now been provided it is hoped that there will be a steady improvement in the standard of play among the students and that the College, in course of time, will materially increase the number of first-class exponents of the game in the Colony.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, January 6th.

EMPEROR AND PRESIDENT.

At the moment Yuan Shih Kai is filling a dual personality. He is both President and Emperor. This aspect is, perhaps, consistent with his attributes as a Holy Being, as he is now described since agreeing to the acceptance of the crown, though, having regard to Chinese ideas on the subject of dignity or face-saving, it is extremely difficult to understand how he permitted the arrangement under which the Emperor received members of the cabinet, foreign advisers, and others on New Year's Day and on Monday the President received the foreign ministers! These incidents prove that China is still a land of topsy-turvydom, and that the Chinese do things in very different way to other people.

Speaking of the Imperial reception on New Year's Day, it should be remarked that Yuan Shih Kai looked very well indeed, a fact which disproves the rumours that he is worried about his personal safety. One picturesque tale is that he is now afraid that he will be bombed from the air, and that he has accordingly had installed in the Palace Grounds a number of anti-air craft guns. Considering that there are only some half-dozen aviators in China and that they are in the school at Nanyuan, the story calls for a lot of facts with which to back it. This audience for tendering congratulations to the Emperor consisted in the exchange of three bows between His Imperial Highness and the assembly. The latter included a lama from Tibet and several Mongolian princes and nobles, who were distinguished from the others by appearing in their old-time official robes.

Little needs to be said of the President's reception on Monday. It was decorous and dull. Needless to say, there was the usual division between the sheep and the goats—the *Entente* ministers and the others. Perhaps this description may appear disrespectful, but it is not intended as such, at least to the first half.

While it is true to say that no great enthusiasm has been shown for the change in the form of government outside of official circles, it is no less true that there is no great body of opposition to it, and, in the circumstances, the change is, perhaps, justified. The mass of the people know nothing of the requirements of a republic, but they know their duties and their privileges under a monarchy. Besides, the monarchy to many represents a form of their religion, for is not their Emperor the Son of Heaven, their intermediary with the Most High? Consequently, if they have suffered many misfortunes during the last few years it may be due to their absence of communication with Heaven. Foreigners may object to this as continuing the people in their superstitions, but Japan supplies a precedent of a nation retaining such beliefs until to-day and Japan also supplies an example of how quickly a nation tends to lose such beliefs, for it cannot be said that the present Emperor of Japan is vested with the divine attributes accorded by the people to his august father.

THE NEW YEAR.

The observance of the New Year according to the Western calendar is undoubtedly growing, and Peking these last few days suggests almost that it never knew any other celebration. This may in part have been due to the fact that Yuan Shih Kai had in part assumed his imperial functions, and also to the fact that a new era was being inaugurated, as 1916 is to be known not as the fifth year of the Republic but as the first year of Hung Hsien. At any rate, the streets were ablaze with flags by day and with illuminations at night, while all officials enjoyed four days' holidays. The merchant class evidently retain the old system and make their accounts square with the old calendar.

THE YUNNAN AFFAIR.

At best, the Yunnan affair can only be described as disconcerting and annoying. It has not developed to any degree, and indications suggest that the independence of the province will be cancelled before very long. Japanese papers are giving themselves the satisfaction of saying "I told you so," arguing that they warned China of the danger of proceeding with the change in the form of government at the present time. The Chinese also indulge in the "I-told-you-so" manner, as they affirmed at the time and believe still that the advice tendered by Japan and the other Powers was calculated to produce the very results it was ostensibly designed to avoid. However, it is satisfactory to learn that the authorities in

Peking are confident that order will soon be restored. The rumour that a provincial government had been established with certain leading Chinese in the provincial cabinet is one of those spread with the intention of injuring their names.

FINANCIAL.

The Maritime Customs for 1915 shows a decrease of Haikuan Taels 2,163,000, the total collection being in round numbers Haikuan Taels 36,742,000, as compared with Taels 38,907,000 in 1914. When it is remembered that last year showed the second highest return in the history of the Customs, the figures for 1915 must be regarded as fairly satisfactory, especially when it is remembered that the European war, the Japanese demands, and the Monarchical movement have all had a depressing effect upon trade. Against this decrease it is satisfactory to note that the Salt revenue is larger than ever, amounting roughly last year to sixty-five million dollars or, approximately, five million dollars more than in the previous year.

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

The New Year and the New Era have been marked by the issue of a number of mandates which may be taken as representing so many good resolutions on the part of the Government. A constitutional budget approved by the legislature has been promulgated, and officials concerned are warned not to spend a cent unnecessarily or to be guilty of extortion. Further, the Ministry of Education is instructed to organize normal schools throughout the Provinces in order to promote the desired universal education in China. The people are instructed to be respectful to the police, who are being organized for their protection, and another mandate insists upon the importance of afforestation, which is something like preaching to the converted.

GERMAN CHARGES.

It is rather interesting to find the Chinese Government resenting a series of charges, brought against it by the *Tagblatt für Nord China*, of breaches of neutrality in favour of the *Entente*. An official reply has been issued which deals with these charges, *seriatim*, and answers so effectively the various accusations that the *Tagblatt* must feel sorry that it ever raised the issue.

SKATING.

Winter has come at last. King Frost has now taken possession and, in investing the bare black branches of the trees with a beauty they have not enjoyed since the autumn, has hardened the rinks and the canals, gladdening the hearts of those who are keen on winter pastimes. All the five rinks in Peking are in full swing and resound nightly with the merry shouts of the devotees, who are now making the most of the long-delayed sport. I may add that the Chinese declare that as the frost has been so long in coming the remainder of the winter is bound to be very severe.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE MIKADO.

His Excellency Chow Tsz Chi, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, will head a mission which will leave Peking for Tokyo about the 15th inst., in order to convey congratulations to the Emperor of Japan on the occasion of his coronation. The visit, I understand, has no other political significance.

Mr. W. Grave, first secretary of the Russian Legation, left here last night for Harbin in order to meet the Grand Duke George, uncle of the Tsar, who is en route to Tokyo to tender congratulations to the Emperor on the enthronement.

GERMAN ACTIVITIES.

I am informed that last week no fewer than 100,000 rifles of German manufacture were seized on the French Concession in Tientsin.

Just now there are ten escaped Austrian prisoners in Peking, one being still in hospital suffering from frost-bitten feet.

The dimensions of the German Legation Guard are a matter of mystery. At one time it seems to be at full strength and then the members seem to melt away. Whether they manage to reach America or whether they set out on expeditions to areas of unrest in China is unknown, but it would be profitable to the allied nations if a close watch could be kept on their movements.

CEYLON'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE COST OF THE WAR.

A MILLION STERLING IN TEN YEARS.

The Colonial Office announce that the Governor of Ceylon has reported by telegram that the Legislative Council of the Colony, in testimony of their loyal and devoted allegiance to His Majesty the King and the British Empire, on November 18th, unanimously passed through all its stages an Ordinance empowering the Governor, out of the general revenue of the Colony, to pay his Majesty's Treasury a sum of £100,000 annually for a period of 10 years as a contribution to the cost of the war.

Mr. Bonar Law sent the accompanying telegram, in reply:—Your telegram of November 18th. His Majesty's Government highly appreciate your generous contribution of Ceylon and the loyal sentiments of the Legislative Council, which accompanied the gift. They gratefully accept it.

UNREST IN CHINA.

REBELS DEFEATED AT SEVERAL POINTS IN KWANGTUNG.

The information has been received by the Hongkong Government from the Canton Government to the following effect:—

On the evening of the 6th instant the rebels made a fierce attack on Tam Sui. Lu Hui-lung, the Commander of the Garrison, engaged them with his troops until late on the 7th instant, when reinforcements arrived and an attack was made on the rebels from inside and outside the town. The second in command of the rebels and a large number of his band were killed and taken prisoners. Much material and standards were captured.

On the 7th instant Commander of the Garrison Li Chao Wei attacked the rebels at Po Tong. After a bloody fight lasting until the afternoon of the 8th, the enemy's ammunition was exhausted. The enemy continued to fight with bombs until they were likewise exhausted, when he was completely routed, leaving many dead on the field. The leader, who was on horseback, and many others of the enemy were taken prisoner, and much material, horses, and standards were captured.

Between 7 and 9 a.m. on the 8th inst. Captain Cheng Kue-huei attacked the rebels at Yen Tzu Wo. The fight lasted until 6 p.m., when the rebel stronghold was stormed. The rebel leader, who was dressed in military uniform, was shot, as were many others of the enemy. Material and standards were captured.

On the morning of the 8th inst., Commander of Garrison Chung Tzu-ping, at Poo Chu Ling, in the Yi Ho village, Pok Lo district, surrounded and attacked the rebels. The fight continued all day until the first watch (7-9 p.m.), when the rebels were routed.

The various Garrisons are still engaged in following up the tracks of the rebels and taking prisoners in order to exterminate them completely.

REBEL LEADERS IN SHANGHAI.

The Military Commissioner in Shanghai says the *N.C. Daily News* has received reports from his detectives that several prominent rebel leaders, including Han Hui, Li Lieh-chun and Ho Hai-ming, have returned to the port, and are holding daily meetings attended by large numbers of people.

In this connection, an interesting report, showing how bombs are sometimes smuggled into China and carried about the country, appears in the Chinese Press. It is stated that Li Lao-ting, an officer attached to the constabulary 1st District, Nantao, arrested a man coming off the Ningpo Steamship Company's wharf. In his luggage two bombs were found. The prisoner, who was said to be a native of Ningpo, at the Police Station said that he was twenty-three years of age and was employed as a wharf coolie. He was given a package by a stranger, who engaged him to take it to Ningpo, the stranger on the strength of the engagement buying a cotton gown for him.

On the prisoner was found a document appointing him an officer of the "assassin company" by the Commander-in-Chief of the "Punish the Traitors Army." The man has been sent to the Constabulary Court for trial.

Chinese papers also state that Mr. Chung, Director of the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, has issued a circular to all the station masters on the two lines as follows:—The Ministry of Communications has received a report forwarded by the Taoyin of Shanghai to the effect that rebels have ordered from contractors in Shanghai several thousand suits of uniforms of the same material and colour as those worn by the Government troops and members of the Police Force. The Military and Police Authorities are instructed to notify the Taoyin whenever deputes for the purchase of uniforms and the Chaitung-pu may be informed and may issue instructions to the Customs and railway officials to check the articles in transit.

Former regulations with respect to the railway transportation of military goods, which permitted a certain amount of discretion, have been cancelled and in future it will be necessary that a report should be made and the permission of the Ministry of War obtained before any such goods can be accepted for transport. This is obligatory save where the Ministry of War has already given its permission at the request of the Chiangchun of the province which makes the purchase.

Tan Jen-feng, one of the foremost leaders among the revolutionaries, is reported to have left Tokio for China on a Japanese steamer. He had several conferences with Chinese students and merchants as well as many leading revolutionaries in Japan before he left.

Tan Kan, formerly the Civil Governor of Kuichow and State Councillor, who accompanied Tsia Ao in plotting the uprising in Yunnan, has attacked Kuichow and entered the provincial boundary of the latter province, says the *Kuo Hui Pao*. The following telegram has been received by the *N.C. Daily News* from Yunnanese in Hankow:—

Tsai Ao, Jen Ko-cheng and Tai Kan are not natives of Yunnan. They seized Yunnan and started the rebellion with the object of attaining their selfish desire for power and privileges. The Yunnanese residents in Hankow have become very angry. They have met, discussed, and sent telegrams requesting that the rebels be punished. They also propose to request, by telegraph, the Emperor to send punitive expeditions against them so as to rescue the people from fire and water.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR HIGH-CLASS CIGARS AT MODERATE PRICES.

DUTCH CIGARS.

- "BRAMA" in Boxes 25 at \$2.50 per box.
These Cigars are made entirely of the finest Havana Tobaccos and are a most exquisite smoke.
- "EL PLANTADOR" in Boxes 25 at \$1.75 per box.
The very best of Mexican Cigars.
- "MAZEPPA" in Boxes 50 at \$2.75 per box.
We beg to draw the special attention of Smokers to this Cigar.
- "HERMANAS" in Boxes 50 at \$2.75 per box.
A very good and inexpensive Cigar.
- "LA CASA" in Boxes 100 at \$4.00 per box.
Excelling in rich flavour and faultless burning.
- "GLORIAS" in Boxes 50 at \$3.00 per box.
Silky leaf, delicious aroma, mild flavour.
- "LA GRANDIOZA" in Boxes 25 at \$2.50 per box.
Are distinguished by a superb delicacy, the result of blending the finest Tobacco leaf.
- "KING EDWARD VII." in Boxes 25 at \$4 per box.
We specially recommend these Cigars, which are noted for their purity and fragrance.
- "PETIT DUC" in Boxes 100 at \$7.00 per box.
These Cigars are made from a Special Blend of Havana Tobacco and are very delicate in flavour and aroma.

ALSO
LA MINERVA MANILA CIGARS
IN ALL SHAPES
GOLOFINA. PERFECTOS AND BOUQUETS.

ONE TRIAL

makes you a customer.



MILD COOL FRAGRANT SUMATRA ROSITA is one of the Best Cigars of the East. Made of the finest selected Sumatra Tobacco by experienced workmen.

TINNED BOXES OF 50 CIGARS \$4.25

Obtainable at:
Hongkong Cigar Store,
Waterside, Green Egyptian, Sherriff Bros. Colonial Dispensary.

SOLE IMPORTER: WILLEM HEYBLOM, POWELL'S BUILDING.
PHONE: 1697, Hongkong, 6th January, 1916.

ASAHI BEER CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST,
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,
Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Wei-lin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE. Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

ON SALE
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of the Colony 1914.

REVISED BY THE H.M.S.O.
PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE
Hongkong, 12th February, 1915.

108

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself under the Style and Firm name of JOHN WILKIE & Co., Importers, Exporters and Commission Agents, and will carry on Business at Hotel Mansions, 1st Floor, and at Missions Building, Canton.

JOHN WILKIE.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [158]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day authorized Mr. P. W. A. WILKIE to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

JOHN WILKIE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [159]

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESSES of ARCHITECTS and CIVIL ENGINEERS carried on by COLBOURNE LITTLE in Hongkong and by F. R. J. ADAMS and MARSHALL WOOD, (under the style of THOMAS, ADAMS & WOOD) in Canton have amalgamated as from this date and will henceforth be conducted by the undersigned.

The new firm's name will be LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD, and the Business of the firm will be carried on at their Offices in Hongkong and Canton as heretofore.

COLBOURNE LITTLE, F.R.I.B.A.,
F. R. J. ADAMS, A.M.I.C.E.,
MARSHALL WOOD, A.R.I.B.A.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [128]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ON and after the 1st March, 1916, the present Light at Cape Collinson will be replaced by a 5th Order Argand Light of the following:

Character—Flashing—one second light followed by seconds darkness making in all 10 flashes per minute.

This light shows bright to Eastward from S.W. to S.E. and red to Westward.

Vessels are warned to keep in bright sector.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 8th January, 1916. [160]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

PROVIDED that sufficient entries are forthcoming the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway have kindly offered to present a CUP for a Ladies' Singles match play Competition under Handicap to be played over the FANLING Course on days other than SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS and PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Entries should be sent IN WRITING to the Undersigned and will be received up to the 19th inst.

T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1916. [147]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Company which was adjourned on the 13th day of December last, will be continued on MONDAY, the 17th day of January, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the Company in Hongkong, when the Resolution for the adoption of New Articles will be proceeded with.

Dated the 6th January, 1916.

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager. [155]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ALL SHAREHOLDERS who have taken up and paid for the New Shares offered to them can obtain the Certificates therefor on application at the Company's Office in Hongkong on and after the 13th inst.

By Order,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1916. [109]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th Jan'y, 1916. [77]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN BRAKESMAN for the PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Apply to the—
SUPERINTENDENT.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1916. [108]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.V. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Ho. g. k. 18, 18th September, 1915. [94]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE 6 INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914).

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the third payment of interest of the 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic (1914) will fall due on the 31st of December of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said loan, which have been published in the Government Gazette and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following important points are hereby published for general information:—

1. The date when the payment of interest begins: 31st December, 1915.
2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest:
 - a. All Magistrates Yamen.
 - b. The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.
 - c. The reliable agents of the above-mentioned two banks.
 - d. All Maritime Customs Offices.
3. The methods for the claiming of interest: The Public when claiming for the interest must cut out the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above-mentioned organs with the said coupons. The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons so paid. But the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must not cut out the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big dollar," and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest, which are obtainable at all authorised organs above mentioned.

Peking, 24th December, 1915. [142]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5122, dated 18th July, 1904, of One Hundred Shares numbered 5001 to 5100 inclusive fully paid up, standing in the Register in the name of Mr. ANTONIO JOAQUIM BASTO, of Macao, having been LOST or DESTROYED. Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Offices of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 8th day of February, 1916, New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. [156]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificate of 50 Shares in this Company in the name of Mr. ARTHUR ROBERT DONNELLY or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 3618—50 Shares numbered 23457/234626 dated 21st February, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company the undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.

For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [105]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4209 for Twenty-five Shares numbered 4901 to 4925 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of FRANK BARRINGTON DEACON, having been LOST. Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the Third day of February, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916 [144]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 316, dated 25th September, 1883, of Fifty Shares Nos. 9311-9360 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. WEI A KWONG, of Hongkong, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 13th November, 1915.

G. C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary. [107]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL, ROAD.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 6, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.

Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.

Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court. Shortly available for occupation.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [113]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [105]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.

Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, F.M.A.

Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1915. [97]

TO LET.

THE KENNELS, 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HASTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

GLENSHIEL, No. 141, Plantation Road, Pak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [89]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.

HOUSES in OLIVION GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES at the Park.

No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphry's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [59]

NOW READY.

DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

PRICE:

Cloth Cover \$1.25
Paper 0.80
Hongkong, 31st December, 1915.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINEST OLD

BROWN

BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

MARRIAGE.

INGRAM—LOWE.—At Brighton, England, on December 31st, 1915, JAMES INGRAM, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, to GERTRUDE ADELS LOWE (neé Birwell).

DEATH.

ROCHA.—At 4, Chanoy Lane, Hongkong, on January 12th, 1916, AVELINA AUREA DA SILVA ROCHA, the beloved wife of ANTONIO JOSE DA CRUZ ROCHA.—The Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m. to-day. Japan, Shanghai, and Manila papers please copy. [170]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13th JANUARY, 1916

A STRIKING APPEAL.

A STRIKING appeal in regard to the war was issued some time ago by M. ROLLAND, the winner this year of the Nobel Prize for Literature. Amid the clash of arms, the mutual recriminations, and the vituperation, M. ROLLAND's appeal sounds like a clarion note calling the nations to make war, not against each other, but against the common enemy of mankind, the moral, epidemic or cosmic contagion which has overtaken humanity. The appeal is likely as present to fall on few ears. When the passions are in full play who can stop to listen to reason? But after the war has exhausted itself there will be what Mr. WELLS calls the ironic silence which follows a great controversy, and in that ironic silence men will ask "Who has done this thing?" Who, indeed? Who will accept the responsibility? Not the rulers. As M. ROLLAND says, they dare not. Nor the people, for why should they desire war? Rather they shift the responsibility to some supernatural influence, before which, they claim, they are powerless. So there is none to stem the torrent. Everyone is in a conspiracy to deepen the waters, increase their flow and render them more destructive. What are the leaders of thought doing? If they are of the belligerent nations, they declare that the cause of their country is the cause of God and the cause of liberty, and even the cause of progress. "I, too, proclaim it," says M. ROLLAND. Yet this does not dispose of the

fact that the war is destroying liberty, destroying progress, destroying mankind itself. We may gloss over the evils of war by dwelling on the patriotism it evokes and the self-sacrifice it calls for, but the patriotism that justifies itself in the hatred of other countries, the self-sacrifice which involves the sacrifice of others—how can these things atone for the whirlwind of murder and rapine and lust which shakes Europe from one end to the other? "War is hell," as SHERMAN said, and we must make up our minds, in spite of the Church, the professorial desk, and the public platform, that it remains hell under all conditions to all parties, however right they may be, or however wrong they may be.

But war is now being waged and it must go on to a finish. The nations must stake their fury whatever the consequences. He who would cry pause now would be but building up for his children even greater torture. The superfluous wealth, the thing that made a higher civilisation possible, must be dissipated, so that it can be no longer used for accumulating weapons of destruction. But these are only negative means for protracting the intervals of peace. Can nothing else be done? M. ROLLAND looks to the formation of a body of public opinion to pass judgment on any violations of the Law of Nations. Such a body of opinion is at present entirely lacking. The neutral nations look on in a daze. Not the greatest of them has a word to say when the grossest crimes against this law are committed. Perhaps they fear being drawn into the conflict. Perhaps they say in their hearts, "We are not under any obligation to interfere. It is no concern of ours." It is a tremendous task to build up a body of public opinion that shall rise above race, above racial prejudices, above all those forces which are continually engaged not in destroying racial barriers but in strengthening them. It is a great task to teach that one can love one's own country without seeking to destroy other countries. Greater still is it to teach that love of justice which rises above country, race, and creed; which claims that the State is amenable to punishment, that the crimes of the State do not differ from the crimes of the individual. But the greatest task of all is to bring about the solidarity of humanity, to bring all the nations of the world to acknowledge a common course. We are not pessimistic enough to believe it impossible. Much progress has been made. Never have the nations of the world had greater facilities for knowing each other than at present. But the human mind has undergone a change. Its ideals have vanished. It no longer trails "clouds of glory."

What is the reason for this? It may be the swing of the pendulum; it may be the effect of that facility of intercourse which seemed to promise a noble view of man's position. No progress can be lasting which is made at the expense of the many for the benefit of the few. The many will have their revenge and drag down the few to their own level or lower still. In the same way, the progress of humanity must be as a whole. It is useless to produce highly civilised nations at one end of the scale and semi-civilised nations at the other. Contact between the two extremes must result in the establishment of a mean, if the whole balance is not to be overthrown. May we not seek in the present re-barbarisation of humanity a re-arrangement of the balance which was to serve to maintain the threatened equilibrium? Humanity struggled to throw off the disease which it felt coming over it, but the struggles were ineffectual and the whole fabric of society was overthrown.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day, at 3 p.m.

Amongst those who attended the audience for the New Year congratulations to the President of China on the 8th inst. in the Hall of Ceremonies, were Sir Richard Dane, K.C.I.E., Dr. G. E. Morrison, Dr. W. Willoughby, Mr. W. E. Cooper, Mr. A. G. Wheeler, and the Rev. Mr. Sowerby.

In compliance with the instruction of the President, Mr. Chang Shou-ling, the Vice-Minister of Finance, summoned the authorities of the Bank of China and Bank of Communications on the 2nd inst., requesting them to mint a considerable number of silver dollars. It is said that the two banks have ordered the Government Mint at Tientsin to coin \$6,000,000. The weight of each dollar is to be six mace, eight candareens and eight cash.

Mr. W. George Maxwell, C.M.G., Adviser to the Government of Kedah, has been appointed to act as Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, with effect from the 3rd inst.

"Lauriston," No. 1, Bowen Road, the residence of Mr. K. S. Morrison, of Bradley & Co., was entered by a burglar early on Tuesday. The thief, who got in through an open window stole various articles, of the total value of \$150. All the property has since been recovered, with the exception of a clock valued at \$30.

Hitherto the antimony mines of Kuangsi have been operated by private individuals under special permission of the Government. It is now decided, says the *Peking Gazette*, that the mines are to be operated under the supervision of the Government, and a sum of \$200,000 has been set aside in connection with this purpose.

The wife of Sanitary Inspector Wood engaged a ricksha at Wiseman's Café to take her to her residence in Wood Road, Wanchai. The coolie was given the legal fare of 20 cents, but he demanded more. Mrs. Wood refused, and the coolie then followed her up the steps and struck her twice in the side, saying he did not care even if her husband came out. At the Magistracy yesterday the coolie was fined \$25, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of "The Shanghai War Book," which is a register of many of the Britons and some of their allies on service from China, together with a few of those from Japan. A roll of honour is also included, as well as a list of patriotic funds. The volume, which is clearly printed on good paper, is sold at a dollar a copy, the proceeds being devoted to the Shanghai Overseas Aircraft Fund. The compiler is Mr. S. Hammond and the publisher Mr. C. E. Sparks, 44, Kiango Road, Shanghai.

Application was made before the Full Court yesterday for leave to appeal against a decision of the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gumpert) in a case in which plaintiff, who was a land broker, sought to recover the sum of \$800. Mr. Eldon Potter said he understood that the amount was claimed because the property concerned had been sold for more than the amount mentioned as the sale price between the parties. The grounds of appeal were two-fold: firstly, that as a matter of law this contract must be in writing; secondly, on the question of fact, the Puisne Judge said the point if law was not raised before him. The application was formally adjourned until to-day.

ILLEGAL SOCIETY CASE.

Before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy the case in which several Chinese are charged with being members of an unregistered Society was again mentioned.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing submitted that there was no evidence that a Society did exist, but the Magistrate said he thought he must decide to the contrary.

Mr. Kong Sing said there had been absolutely no proof of that. The fact that the defendants used the premises was not evidence that a Club existed.

His worship suggested that the defence should call evidence on the point, and then he could decide. As soon as defendants closed their case he would give his decision.

Mr. Kong Sing said he did not think his worship should suggest they should call certain evidence. He could not commit his client until he had considered the matter.

The case was again remanded.

CHINESE PERJURY CASE.

In delivering judgment at the Supreme Court yesterday in the case *Rea v. Hung Hon Chi*, the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.) said:—

In this case the prisoner was convicted before me (the Chief Justice) with a jury on a charge of perjury, and was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment on the 15th day of November, 1915. The sentence is now running, and we are asked to grant leave to appeal to the Privy Council under Section II, B of the Rules regulating appeals to the Privy Council; or, in the alternative, to grant bail pending appeal. In regard to the first point, this Court has already expressed the opinion, in the case of *Rea v. Ebrahim*, that there is no power in this Court to grant leave to appeal from a criminal conviction. We think it right, however, to observe that there is nothing in the circumstances of this case which would justify the Court, in our opinion, in regarding the case as one "of great general or public importance" within the meaning of sub-Section (b) of the Rule, even assuming that the power to grant leave to appeal exists.

Then as regards the second point, we do not think there is any power in the Court to grant bail pending the application to the Privy Council.

It is laid down clearly that a prisoner in execution of a sentence is not bailable except under the provisions of some particular statute.

In the case before us, as we have pointed out, the imprisonment runs from the time of the conviction.

THE WAR.

COMPULSION BILL DISCUSSION.

NATIONALISTS WITHDRAW OPPOSITION.

HONGKONG HOTELS' LICENCES.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPLIES IN COMMONS.

GENERAL RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

AUSTRIANS' CAPTURE MOUNT LOVITCHEN.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ABORTIVE ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

THREE DIVISIONS REPULSED.

PARIS, January 11th.
A communiqué says that fresh intelligence from Champagne confirms that our artillery, trench defence, and counter-attacks rendered completely abortive an important enemy attack by at least three divisions.

Our counter-attacks and grenade fighting on Monday night have driven the Germans from the observation posts which they had been holding, except from a small rectangle, where they are holding out with difficulty. Our fire, particularly that of our artillery, inflicted the heaviest losses on the Germans.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE DEFEATED.

PARIS, January 11th.
The evening communiqué says that a strong German reconnaissance in the region of Ribecourt was defeated.
The French artillery considerably damaged the enemy's works south-east of Rheims.

There were artillery operations in Champagne and Argonne.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BEFORE THE EVACUATION.

HEAVY TURKISH ATTACK IN GALLI POLI.

LONDON, January 12th.
General Sir A. Monro reports that the Turks opened a heavy attack with guns and musketry on our lines at Cape Helles on the 7th inst., and attempted a bayonet assault, but were only successful at one point. The attack was bloodily repulsed. Our casualties were five officers and 120 men killed and wounded.

The evacuation operations were rendered very difficult by a gale, but were completed at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst.

CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA.

GENERAL AYLMER STILL DELAYED.

LONDON, January 11th.
In the House of Commons Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Secretary for India) announced that owing to weather conditions and to the necessity of sending wounded by river, General Aylmer, who is marching to the relief of Kut-el-Amara, is still halted at Sheikh Saad. The enemy was located by cavalry six miles eastward of Kut, which is the scene of General Townshend's original battle.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH CARGO-BOAT SUNK.

LONDON, January 11th.
Lloyd's representative at Malta says that the British cargo-boat *Glan Macfarlane* was sunk on the afternoon of the 30th December. The chief and second officers, the chief, second, fourth, and fifth engineers, and 18 lascars who were picked up were landed at Malta to-day. Thirteen lascars died in the boat.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENERAL RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

GREAT CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY FORCES.

PARIS, January 12th.
A Petrograd telegram says that the Russian offensive is general from the River Pripiet to the neighbourhood of the Rumanian frontier. The Austro-Germans are concentrating great forces with a view to repairing the reverses suffered on the 10th inst. when the strong line of the Styra was forced and the east bank of the Styra cleared.

An intense frost, followed by thaw, is converting the trenches into rivers.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOUNT LOVITCHEN.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM TO HAVE CAPTURED POSITION.

AMSTERDAM, January 11th.
An Austrian communiqué says that the Austrians have captured Mount Lovtchen, an important position dominating the Bay of Cattaro on the one side and Cetinje on the other.

CONCESSIONS TO GREECE.

ATHENS, January 11th.
Gratification is evinced here at the granting by the Entente to Greece of concessions regarding the import of food stuffs. The release of a number of ships detained at Malta is expected.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HONGKONG LICENSING BOARD RESIGNATIONS.

SECRETARY OF STATE AND H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

LONDON, January 11th.
In the House of Commons, replying to questions regarding the resignation of unofficial members of the Licensing Board in Hongkong as a result of the restoration to Germans of the licences of two of the chief hotels in the city, Mr. Bonar Law (Secretary of State for the Colonies) said the places of the resigning members had been quickly filled. He assured the House that no-one was less pro-German than the Governor of Hongkong.

SIR GEORGE REID ELECTED M.P.

LONDON, January 11th.
Sir George Reid, who is retiring from the position of High Commissioner of Australia, has been elected unopposed for St. George's, Hanover Square, replacing Sir G. Henderson, the new Peer.

NEW CABINET MINISTER.

LONDON, January 11th.
The Hon. E. S. Montagu has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy, with a seat in the Cabinet. He retains his position as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIES INCREASING POWER.

CO-OPERATION OF EMPIRE'S ECONOMIC STRENGTH.

LONDON, January 12th.
In the House of Commons, Professor Hewina moved that in view of the increasing power of the Allies in the prosecution of the war, the Imperial Government should enter into immediate consultation with the Dominions in order, with their aid, to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire into co-operation with the Allies in a policy directed against the enemy.

Mr. Runciman said that if the Empire harnessed its resources and outlasted the enemy, then an almost irreparable disaster would befall Germany. He was of the opinion that as the Dominions were determined to raise revenue with which to foster industries in their own way, we must dismiss the idea of Free Trade within the Empire. He thought the same regarding a Zollverein including the Allies. Nevertheless, he was prepared to make any arrangement to end the war successfully. The Empire was capable of recuperating faster than other countries, consequently we must aid our Allies in the future. It must also be made clear, when peace is signed, that Germany shall never again be permitted to make an economic war on her neighbours. A good deal had been done in developing trade in which Germany formerly had a monopoly. Mr. Runciman emphasised the necessity for improving research and educational methods, and the extension of commercial banking. The Board of Trade was looking ahead, and would, in some matters, have to seek the co-operation of the Dominions. There had been nothing more whole-hearted than the support the Dominions had given in the supply of metals. As regards shipping, no privilege should be given which was not enjoyed by our own ships.

Professor Hewina's resolution was adopted without a division.

COLOSSAL IMPUDENCE.

AUSTRIA'S ASTONISHING REQUEST OF BRITAIN.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S RETORT.
LONDON, January 11th.
The Foreign Office has received a communication from the Austro-Hungarian Government, through the United States Embassy, relative to the intended repatriation on board the *Goconda* of the wives and children of Austrians interned in India. The husbands had requested the United States Consul in Bombay to see that the ship bore distinct signs denoting her purpose and that everything was done to secure their safety.

The Austro-Hungarian Government, through the United States Embassy in Vienna, forwards to the British Government these reports, adding that they will hold Great Britain responsible for the lives of the passengers, "the majority of whom are better-class people."

Sir Edward Grey replied saying that he is astonished that the Austro-Hungarian Government, who is one of the authors of the submarine danger, should ask Great Britain to take special precautions to protect this ship against submarine attack. Moreover, he is at a loss to know why "better-class people" should be more entitled to protection from submarines than other non-combatants.

Sir Edward Grey points out that the only danger threatening these passengers is one for which Germany and Austro-Hungary alone are responsible. By asking for special precautions to protect her own subjects on board a British vessel, the Austro-Hungarian Government recognises what is the inevitable consequence of their submarine policy and admits that the sinking of the *Lusitania*, *Persia* and other vessels without warning were not the result of casual brutalities by submarine officers, but part of a settled and premeditated policy of the enemy Government.

He concludes by saying that the Government does not propose to take precautions for these subjects which it does not take on behalf of British subjects, and says if they suffer from a submarine attack the responsibility must solely rest with those who made such attacks part of the ordinary methods of warfare.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

NO MORE OPPOSITION FROM NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, January 11th.
In the House of Commons Mr. John Redmond announced that the Nationalists would not further oppose the Compulsion Bill.

Mr. Redmond said the Nationalists made their protest, but recognised the overwhelming support for the Bill in the House and the country. Consequently they would not vote against it in any shape or form. He hoped the Bill would rapidly become law.

LABOURITE MOVES REJECTION OF BILL.

The Labourite, Mr. Anderson, moved the rejection of the Bill.
Mr. Will Thorne (interrupting) declared that Mr. Anderson did not speak in the name of the Labour Party.

Mr. Anderson, referring to the decision of the Labour Congress, amid cries of "What about the soldiers?" declared that the number of actual slackers was negligible and that the military necessity of the Bill had not been established.

Mr. Anderson said that the Clyde workmen regarded the Bill as the beginning of industrial compulsion and believed that disaster would ensue if the Government attempted to apply the principle.

Mr. Richard Lambert (Liberal) seconded the motion.

SIR EDWARD CARSON DISAPPOINTED.

Sir Edward Carson scathingly denounced opponents of the Bill, and emphasised that it was absolutely necessary in order to fulfil our obligations to the Allies. The evacuation of the Dardanelles and our inability to help Serbia were due to the shortage of men. What did injury to industry, or industrial compulsion, matter if we lost the war? He would not shrink from conscription of property if it raised funds with which to carry on the war. What did property matter if Great Britain were beaten? He was most disappointed at the way in which the Government had dealt with Ireland. Even now he appealed that Ireland be included in the Bill.

GENERAL RAWLINSON PROMOTED.

LONDON, January 12th.

Major-General Sir H. S. Rawlinson has been gazetted temporary General.

FRENCH STOCK.

[HAYAS SERVICE.]

French stock now stands at 3 per cent. at 263.75 and 5 per cent. at 263.25.

LAST AGONY OF MONASTIR.

SERBIANS FIGHT LIKE TIGERS.

A telegram from Salonika gives details of the last agony at Monastir. For days the Allied commanders had telegraphed to General Vassitch asking if all was well. He invariably replied: "I am still holding out." On Monday afternoon, however, unaccountable delay took place in replying. At midnight, before General Vassitch telegraphed about holding positions on the Cherna, other telegrams from the frontier then showed that the south-east 15 kilometres beyond Monastir, threatening to surround the little Serbian army. General Vassitch's only chance was a precipitate retreat to Ochrida. Six thousand Serbian troops from the north arrived at the last moment, and would have enabled General Vassitch to prolong the defence of Monastir, but they were worn out and had been foodless for 48 hours. Their uniforms were in rags and they hardly had any boots left after a 17 days' march over mountain roads. They lost 120 men by cold and hunger, and many were left to die in the mountains. When the 6,000 marched in they looked like haggard spectres more fit for hospital than for the firing line. But they were immediately ordered to join in the battle outside the town and they fought like tigers.

As the Serbians withdrew from Monastir Bulgarian Comitatdji under Brigadier Paul Kristov took possession of the town and placarded it with the following manifesto: "For hundreds of years we were under the Turk. For three years we were under the Serbian. Now we are free. The Comitatdji paraded the town singing and looking at the deserted houses and public buildings. There were pathetic scenes in General Vassitch's retreat. The Serbians trudged along footsore and famished in a hurricane of snow, the stronger men helping the weaker. It was only the ghost of an army. The wonder was that it still held together. The Bulgarians pressed them hard, but were beaten off and the retreat to Ochrida was resumed. At Ochrida, the Serbians were re-equipped and commenced a general exodus to Albania and Greece.

SIR J. A. S. BUCKNILL, K.C.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM SINGAPORE BAR.

In the Supreme Court, Singapore. Mr. van Someren offered to the Chief Justice, the Hon. Sir J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C., formerly Attorney-General in Hongkong, the congratulations of the Bar upon the honour which has just been conferred upon him.

His Lordship, in returning thanks, said he felt that the honour was due almost entirely, and perhaps entirely, to the position which he had the good fortune to hold and the dignity of the Bench. He believed he was right in saying that from the earliest days of the settlement the officer who held the chief judicial position had been honoured in a similar fashion. He added: "I have had nothing, since I came here, except the greatest kindness and, if I may say so, tolerance from all the members of the profession, our profession, who have practised before me, and if at times I seem quick or, perhaps, carried away and take too great a part in the examination or cross examination of witnesses you must remember that an old horse, when he has left the hunting field, is very anxious sometimes when he hears the hounds in full cry to jump over the fence and take part in the hunt. I hope, however, that as time goes on and I become more accustomed to the solitude of the Bench that I shall lose the bad habits and sit quite listening imperturbably to something which I think, in my ignorance, I might possibly put a stop to. However, I thank you most heartily for what you have said and I am sure the pleasant companionship which has existed since I have been here between you, as my friends, and myself will continue as long as I have the honour to preside over the Bench of this Colony. Thank you very much."

HAPPY HUNS OF ISLINGTON.

CHEFS AND LAWYERS.

A special correspondent of the *Daily Mail* writes that in the Cornwallis Camp at Islington life is proceeding very merrily. The Germans are practically their own masters and arrange their daily round to their own liking through a committee of democratically-elected "captains." The camp is divided into messes, each mess electing its own captain, and these form the committee, with one of their number elected chief captain. The camp building was once the workhouse. In addition to the ordinary wards and dormitories, there are a number of small rooms let by the captains' committee, who take the money, at rents varying from 2s. 6d. to 15s. a week, to the more wealthy Huns.

The money thus obtained is expended by the committee in wages to the poorer prisoners who do general domestic duties such as scrubbing floors at 7d. per day, to the stokers and engineering staff, who are paid 4s. a week, and to others. The most highly-paid official of the committee is the camp cook, in pre-war days an eminent chef; he gets 15s. a week. The administration of the "communal" funds by the committee is causing some heart-burning, because the committee does not issue a balance-sheet. Although the prisoners do not take in each other's washing, some hire themselves out as servants to the others, clean boots, make beds, mend clothes, and the like, all for a financial consideration.

The prisoners are free at all times to walk or play in the spacious grounds. They established an open-air gymnasium under one of their number who was a physical culture expert. That gymnasium has been moved under cover, and boxing and wrestling have been added to the course of instruction. Game clubs have been organised, and they spend the dark evenings in playing cards, chess, draughts and dominoes, and arranging bridge and whist drives among themselves.

They are treated with such consideration that a lawyer has been appointed to advise them on matters connected with their personal affairs, and if they can satisfy him that their businesses are still being conducted in a manner beneficial to the whole community they are permitted to leave the camp to give a few hours' personal supervision. About forty prisoners have this privilege.

Twice a week, generally on Wednesdays and Sundays, they have an orchestral concert, a really first-class band having been easily formed from the musicians interned. It is under the direction of Herr Otto Beyers, a conductor of some note on the London concert platform.

A typical day's menu for the prisoners is: Breakfast—boiled beef, carrots, rice pudding; tea—tea, bread, and margarine; supper—bread and cocoa. The diet is varied very considerably, and boiled salmon has appeared on the menu. Each man is permitted to add to the diet as he pleases, and on the average scores of parcels of "delicacies" arrive daily for them. At the canteen every conceivable thing with the exception of intoxicating liquor can be bought. The men have no hesitation in writing to their wives, many of whom are living in London on a Government allowance, asking for sausages and polonies to be sent them. The wives are practically all of English birth.

WAR CAKE RECIPE.

Printed recipes for a war cake made without butter, eggs, or milk had a good sale at 3d. each at a bazaar opened by Lady Brassey at Grosvenor House, W. The recipe is as follows:
Put in a saucepan 1 cup raisins, 1 cup sugar, scant half-cup lard, 1 cup water, 2 teaspoonsful cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful of cloves and nutmeg, pinch salt.
Boil them for five minutes and when cool add 1 teaspoonful soda dissolved in a little warm water; then add 2 cups of well-sifted flour with 1 teaspoonful of baking powder.
Bake in a shallow greased pan for thirty minutes in a moderate oven.

CHAMPAGNE BATTLEFIELD.

GERMANY'S WAR RAILWAYS.

A correspondent, writing of the Champagne district, describes the tragic desolation of the reconquered district, and remarks: "The once fertile slopes are scarred and hacked as by a monstrous upheaval and sown with millions of shells and bullets. Large numbers of Germans from Russia concentrating at Saint Quentin, Leon, Mezieres, and elsewhere led to the general belief that a renewed German offensive is impending, but apparently von Einem's attack between La Ponnelle and Prosmes persuaded the enemy that the French lines were too strong. Von Einem is holding a position of extraordinary strength."

His trenches have been cut in chalky rock, and he is always threatening a sudden descent upon the camp at Chalons, the famous French manœuvring ground. In the last big fight von Einem launched two divisions of troops in a centre attack on La Marquise Farm on the Rheims Suippes-road. This attack was preceded by gas waves of exceptional volume, the first smelling like ether and the second like garlic gas, and attacked eyes even through the masks. After the gas came flaming liquid, but this was ineffective, as French sharpshooters picked the sprayers off so that the machines often sprayed the oncoming Germans. The enemy charged a combatant trot which was, in curious contrast to the *dan* of the French cavalry charges. The French machine-guns soon reduced the massed formation to disorderly groups, which were finally wiped out. Recent fighting has proved that the superiority in machine-guns had passed to the French, whose gunners have developed all the German expert science.

A feature of the fighting was the determination of the German army, who were evidently ordered to attack at any cost in order to prevent the interruption of the Bazancourt-Chalons Railway, which is the backbone of the system of light railways entirely covering the occupied districts in France and Belgium and permitting the replacement of a vast number of vehicles.

German engineers have remarkable skill in regard to railways and they often run in tunnels in the danger zones narrow gauge railway coaches with passengers on each side and able to carry heavy guns. The railway lines are constructed of steel built in a section resembling a ladder and laid on reasonably level ground at the rate of ten miles a day, as quick as an army can advance.

GERMANY BUYS RUBBER.

FOR DELIVERY AT THE END OF THE WAR.

A communication received in Singapore states that Germany has bought four to five thousand tons of rubber in Brazil, and about five hundred tons in New York for delivery after the war. These purchases have been paid for in gold, and it is supposed that the object is to assure a supply at a time when Germany may still find it difficult to purchase through British houses, as in the pre-war days.

It is not easy to determine what effect the transactions have had on current prices, but the latest messages from London are to the effect that as much as 4/6 is being paid for assured delivery of highest grade qualities in London during the next month or two. One inference drawn is that Germany must consider the end of the war not far distant, as, on any other assumption, she would scarcely be willing to part with gold which may be essential for military purposes.

It should not be overlooked, however, that Germany underestimates the determination of her opponents. She labours under the delusion that she can have peace for the asking. No doubt she can, but the price she must pay for it will rather startle her.

SOLDIERS' WIVES.

AMUSING CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED IN LONDON.

The following are authenticated copies of letters received in London by the Secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association:

Dear Sir—I have received no fee since my husband has gone from nowhere.

Dear Sir—Mrs. Smith has been put to bed with a little lad wife of Peter Smith.

Dear Sir—You have changed my little boy to a little girl. Will it make any difference?

Dear Sir—I am expecting to be confined next month and will you let me know what I am to do about it.

Dear Sir—I write these few lines for Mrs. Hayes who cannot write herself. She is expecting to be confined and can do with it.

Dear Sir—My husband has been at the Crystal Palace and has had four days' furlough and has now gone back to the mind sweeper.

Dear Sir—We have received your letter. I am his grand-father and his grand-mother. He was born and brought up in this house in answer to your letter.

Respected Sir, Dear Sir—Though I take this liberty as it leaves me at present I beg to ask that you will be kind enough to let me know where my husband is though he is not my legible husband as he has a wife though he says she is dead I don't know he no for sure but I am getting my allotment regular which is no fault of Mr. Ley. George who would it if he could or Mr. McKenna but if you know where he is as he belongs to the Royal Flying Corps for ever since he joined in the January when he was sacked from his work for talking back at his box which was a woman in the laundry where he worked I have not had any money from him though he told Mr. Harris what lives on the ground floor that he was a pretty officer for 6/- a week and lots of money and underclothes for the cold weather and I have 3 children what is being the father of them though he says it is my fault.

Hope that you will write and that you are well as it leaves me at present I must close hoping you are well.

NOW IN PREPARATION.

THE DIRECTORY
AND CHRONICLE
1916.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-

CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
MALAY STATES,NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIP-
PINES, BORNEO ETC.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

The Compilers invite the European residents in the Far East who appreciate the advantage of having at their disposal a thoroughly complete and trustworthy work of reference to cooperate with them by returning promptly the forms sent out for revision, and by furnishing, also, the names of any European firms which have recently been established in their midst or any that have ceased to exist.

These advertisers, also, who have not yet sent in their revised announcements for the 1916 issue of the volume are asked to do so without further delay.

In this way the usefulness of the "Directory and Chronicle" will be increased and its early issue facilitated.

The Directories and Descriptions are of—

CHINA.

Peking.	Soochow.	Canton.
Tientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
Yantai.	Nanking.	Kowloon.
Chinwangtao.	Wuhu.	Lappa.
Taku.	Kowkiang.	Samshui.
Antung.	Hankow.	Kongmoon.
Manchuria.	Yochow.	Nanning.
Trade Cities.	Shanghai.	Wuchow.
Newchwang.	Ichang.	Kwangchow.
Dairen.	Chungking.	Pakhoi.
Port Arthur.	Hangchow.	Haihow.
Chefoo.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Weihsai.	Wuchow.	Mingtsie.
Winnafu.	Santu.	Hokow.
Mukden.	Poochow.	Siam.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Pengyueh.
Suifu.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kobe.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tsushima.
Yokohama.	Nagasaki.	Kyoto.
Kobe.	Hakodate.	Anping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.	

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostok.	Nikolajevsk.
Chosen.	
Seoul.	Wonsan.
Chemulpo.	Chinkiang.
Kusan.	Pingyang.
	Songchun.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

Macao.	Arakan.	Toungay.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Seigon.
Tongat Province.	Quinhao.	Campodee.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.

BOERNEO.

Sarawak.	Labuan.
Brunei.	British North Borneo.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Melaka.	Tringganu.	Perlis.
Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Soerabaja.	Samarang.	Padang.

East Coast of Sumatra.

British.	Japanese.	United States.
French.	Siamese.	Italian.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of RESIDENTS of the last half century in the Far East contains the names of over 30,000 FOREIGNERS, arranged, with the initials as well as the Surnames, in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

THE MAPS AND PLANS of the principal ports in the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent firms in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures and other Commercial Information. The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY, though condensed in every possible manner, contains every year more pages.

NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF

IMITATIONS

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[38]

SEVERE ATTACK OF
BARBER'S ITCH

Face Like Badly Cooked Lobster. Cheeks and Neck Fairly Smoothed With Small Red Spots. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Face as if Never Known Ringworm.

62, Northbury Court Rd., Northbury, London, S. W. Eng.—"About eight years ago the barber scraped my face rather badly and made it very sore. In a week or two, having had to be shaved every day, I found my cheeks and neck fairly smothered with small red spots. A couple of months showed that it had got very much worse and I was told that I had a severe attack of Barber's Itch. After trying treatments for several months I finished up with them with a face like a badly cooked lobster.

"After eight months of this I noticed the Cuticura Soap and Ointment at the chemist and decided to try them. The effect of the treatment was really astounding for my face stopped irritating. In less than six weeks my face was as if it had never known the rash. That was six years ago and the trouble has never shown again."

The regular use of Cuticura Soap for toilet and bath not only tends to preserve, purify and beautify the skin, scalp, hair and hands, but assists in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, yellow, oily, mothy and other unwholesome conditions of the skin.

Samples Free by Post
Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each with 25-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse St., London.

42-5

HAVE YOU A
BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, and when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression! If so, under the skin you have poison, which enters the venous system and, if not removed, will be the cause of the disease. The disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may be asked to visit a hospital, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not try the Grasshopper Treatment, which is a sure and certain remedy in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcers, Joints, Rheumatism, Kne, Polymyositis, Hansen's Disease, Glandular Swelling, Carbuncles, Scabs, Sores, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Store for a box of.

GRASSHOPPER
OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Farringdon Street, London, England. Price in England 1/6 and 2/6 per box.

Agents: A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

[32]

FOR
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and

to feed the NERVES

CHAPOTEAU'S
PROSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, and all nervous diseases in adults and children.

LITTLE WOMEN FROM
CANADA.HOW THEY NURSED WOUNDED
AT THE DARDANELLES.

The following is an account of the Canadian nurses at the Dardanelles, taken from a private letter written by a soldier in the British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

If you should wish to discover the infinite variety of curve and kinks which may be given to the broad brim of a soft straw hat pay call about tea-time at one of the Canadian hospitals at the Dardanelles.

Our nurses wear these big straw hats as part of a very attractive and serviceable uniform. And they know to a nicety what may be done with a broad flexible brim to suit every shade of eyes, every tinge of hair, every tilt of nose and chin and eyelash.

I call them "our" nurses, not because I personally, being sick or wounded, have come under their deft and kindly care or experienced their infinite sympathy. But these chery little Canadian women, who have come out all this way with their admirably equipped field hospitals to care for us, have become part and parcel of our life; their endless vitality, their fun and energy have woven their personal life closely into our community here, and we like to feel that they belong to us. Not very many of them are quite young and some would frankly admit being elderly. That is all the better, for life with the British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force is life on primitive terms, and even in the best-equipped field or base hospital makeshift appliances must be done with experience. And even if they are middle-aged they are all pretty to us, our Canadian nurses. Their eyes are bright, their voices are soft and motherly. And they are up to all sorts of kindly fun.

You meet them off duty at tea in their own mess or as guests at some officers' mess on the island. The big tent rings to their laughter. Excellently brewed tea they offer you in their own tent, with its pleasant yellow lining; there are biscuits and sweets and rock cakes and proper toupous and saucers, to which you have become unaccustomed. They love to talk about Canada, especially if you have been there and can recall with them the trim, clean streets of Toronto, the romance of Quebec and Montreal, the thrill of the open spaces of Alberta or Saskatchewan. They love, too, to talk of their work, though they make light of the short limitations of tent life and the rigid limitations of food. And they smile cheerily as they tell of the almost incredible strain that is imposed upon them after an action at Anzac or Suvla or Gallipoli Landing and the hospital ships come speeding back during the night with their tragic freight. Then, as the white ship casts anchor in the outer harbour, motor-lighters cluster round it, the torn and battered bodies are lowered into them, and they swing off to the wooden pier that juts out from the sandy shore. A never-ending procession of Red Cross motor-ambulances, with the kindly R.A.M.C. orderlies, who teach you that a man can be just as gentle as a woman, carry the wounded to the hospital on the hill where the tents fill; sometimes to overcrowding. And these little women work day and night as if they could never feel fatigue.

Hospitals are ranged on the top of a cool and airy ridge. On either side are wide views of the sea, of distant islands, and of our own island dotted with white camps. The hospital lines are beautifully accurate; the pleasant autumn winds blow health through them. By the central road are the office tent, the Quartermaster's office tent, the ration tent; the operating tents stand by themselves a little apart. On each side, cool and clean, are the tent wards. Busy orderlies pass to and fro, and in the afternoon sunlight convalescents stand in groups chatting. Everything is white and brisk and pleasant. The organisation is perfect. There is keen competition among the orderlies in the decoration of the lines, and white stones in all manner of designs ring the tents and edge the pathways.

Here, for example, is one of the officers' tents. It is a marquee of the kind known as European Private Indian Pattern, a tent with a white outer roof, yellow outer roof and porches in each of the four walls so that ventilation can be controlled at will. The beds are either iron cots or light structures made of palm and supplied with small bedside table of white wood with the little familiar ornaments that make for comfort. The tent is very full, but there is everywhere that indefinable touch, so marked in the roughness of camp life, the touch of a woman's care. These boy officers lying here are back from one of the desperate night attacks at Suvla. They seem too young to need to know suffering. But they are happy here. There is a constant flow of chaff and chatter when the little women from Canada come in.

In the hospital ships, too, the nurses play their part. This fleet of liners, from the vast Olympic downwards, which have been adapted to this purpose, maintains the traffic of mercy from the Peninsula to the advanced base, to Alexandria, to Malta, to England. It is strange to read in these great ships names inscribed which are strange to peace-time activity. Over one door the words: Orderly Sergeant's Office; over others, G. Ward, K. Ward, Operating Theatre, and so forth. Clean as a new pin, these floating hospitals are pleasant to look upon. Their personnel, R.A.M.C. and crew are indefatigable.

And the nurses are the heart and soul of life on board. Yesterday I watched sports on board a hospital ship resting momentarily after a busy time up at Suvla. There were races and a tug-of-war and various events, and one saw with familiar admiration what a fine type of young man the R.A.M.C. orderly of the New Army is. The nurses had collected the prizes laid out in the purses of officers. Tins of cigarettes, sixpenny novels, pencils, cakes, of toilet soap; simple things, but the best they had to offer. There was

a consolation prize, which was unwrapped for me to see—an enormous grey woollen stocking. I could not understand. A nurse explained:—

"For de-feat," she said, punning brazenly.

I recall a dark night when some of our Canadian nurses arrived. They were "dumped" on the pier in the dark, and I think that even they must have felt rather homesick and forlorn as they left their way through this strange place, through thronged bivouacs and dust and stones up the hill. Their camp was not quite ready; something had gone wrong with the kitchen; everything looked forlorn and very dreary. It was not a cheerful welcome to the British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. But not a word of complaint did the nurses utter. They just set to work cheerfully to put things straight. And that was characteristic of our little women from Canada.

Daily Mail.

SHORT DRINK.

LONDON INCIDENTS ON THE FIRST DAY.

Dealing with the coming into force of the new restrictions on the sale of alcoholic liquor decreed by the Board of Control the Daily Mail says of the opening day that except in certain districts, such as those around the docks and the wholesale markets, where the clock has to be adjusted to conditions of night work, no intoxicating drink was to be obtained until twelve noon.

At that hour the restriction was removed and the public-houses carried on their business as usual for two and a half hours. At 2.30 p.m. prohibition again took effect until 6.30. After that, for three hours of the evening, the flowing bowl was again permitted to flow. At 9.30 the taps were finally turned off.

In the case of restaurants and eating houses, half an hour's "law" was allowed after this for the consumption of drink already supplied as part of a meal.

PEOPLE WHO DID NOT KNOW.

The order did not prevent publicans from opening their houses as early as they pleased for the sale of non-intoxicants, but the majority did not seem to think it worth while attempting to do business under these conditions. Nor did those who tried the experiment derive much encouragement from it.

In Hammersmith, for example, during the morning nearly all the large and well-appointed inns remained closed until noon. One house of the same class which had opened as usual did no business worth speaking of, but made the rather surprising discovery that a very large number of people had either never heard about the order or had failed to comprehend its meaning.

They walked in and asked for a glass of beer or spirits, tossed their money on the counter, and professed the utmost surprise on being informed that only temperance beverages could be supplied. Some of them endeavoured to argue the matter, a very few decided to take a glass of ginger ale or a cup of coffee or meat extract. But the great majority walked out grumbling into the rain.

Said the proprietor of this establishment: "They have not realised it any more than they have realised the war."

Most of the smaller taverns away from the main thoroughfares remained closed during the morning, as they have little expectation of trade in anything but beer. Some of the larger houses at busy traffic centres thought it prudent to keep closed for other reasons. Their owners anticipated trouble and risk from attempts on the part of their customers to defeat the regulations by purchasing plain mineral water over the counter and then quaffing it with alcohol from a pocket flask. This, landlords thought, would endanger their licences and jeopardise their property.

NOT DRINKS MISSED.

On the part of the populace the loudest complaints were made by the early workmen who are accustomed to take off the raw chill of the morning with a little mixture of rum with milk or coffee, and by the open-air workers, such as drivers, cartmen, hawkers, etc. The rum-and-milk and rum-and-coffee section were especially indignant because they pointed out, the little warming stimulant was in their case not a deterrent but an encouragement of early industry.

The outdoor workers, feeling the rigours and discomfort of the climate more keenly than usual, were very loud in their complaints. They were not inclined to compromise their wants and comfort themselves with coffee or meat extracts. The coffee-houses in such cases as Hammersmith-broadway appeared not to be doing any additional business during the morning. The drivers wanted beer and nursed a grievance until twelve o'clock struck.

In Fulham half an hour before opening time a woman was seen helplessly drunk in the street. She had got drunk at home, been laid in as a reserve stock in anticipation of the new restrictions.

There was, it was declared, a record turnover in bottled spirits. One large establishment in the Fulham Palace-road sold a greater quantity of spirits in bottles and flasks on Sunday night than it had disposed of in one day for many years. Working men had provisioned their homes in view of the possibility of needing a stimulant and not being able to obtain it in the usual place.

Large restaurants in the West End declared themselves to be little affected by the change. They had already suffered a great loss of business in wine from the financial effects of the war, and they had already lost the greater part of their supper business. Between meals, they expected few customers, and their busiest hours were not affected.

But the higher-class cafes and inns in the West End where drink is not served over the counter but is consumed by parties of friends gathered at tables were lamenting the loss of one or two of their most profitable hours.

consolation prize, which was unwrapped for me to see—an enormous grey woollen stocking. I could not understand. A nurse explained:—

Daily Mail.

THE BAGDAD WAR.

POINTS YOU OUGHT TO UNDERSTAND.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

A British and Indian force of horse and foot and guns, backed by monitors and armoured motor-cars and airplanes, has fought its way to within eighteen miles of Baghdad.

I find that many people are very puzzled about the campaign in Mesopotamia. They want to know why we British are marching on Baghdad.

There are many contributory reasons, but the true and all-embracing reason is that we are fighting Turkey, and through her Germany, for the mastery of the Persian Gulf. We have been masters of the Persian Gulf for 300 years. Our warships have sailed the Gulf in undisputed lordship for fifty years when the Turk first marched down from Baghdad and sighted its blue waters. We went to the Persian Gulf to protect our growing trade with India from attack from the sea. We stayed there because when our Indian Empire grew we quickly realised that other Powers established on the shore of the Gulf would first disturb and might eventually menace India. We sought no selfish privileges, and we held no territory, but we brooked no rival. We suppressed slavery and piracy. We kept the peace and we kept all others out. We did these things for the sake of India.

Our supremacy in the Gulf has been challenged time and again. From the day when we laid low the faded glories of golden Hormuz we have had to be vigilant sentinels. The latest, the stealthiest, and the most subtle of our foes has been Germany, with her agents disguised as peaceful traders, her Baghdad Railway, her cozening of British statesmen, and her Agreements which would assuredly have led to our undoing.

The Persian Gulf is the Mediterranean of Asia, from the point of view of its political problems. Yet while all Englishmen are tolerably familiar with Mediterranean questions, very few are closely acquainted with the Persian Gulf and the issues it presents. This is not surprising, for the Gulf is still almost an unknown sea. Parts of its coasts are still uncharted. There are dead cities near its shores where no European has ever set foot. The volcanic peninsula of Musandam, which lies athwart its entrance, is still unexplored. But Englishmen have got to learn something about the Persian Gulf, whether they want to or not, for the destinies of the East may be decided around its shallow waters in the years that are to come.

WHEN THE GERMANS CAME.

Had you gone to the Persian Gulf only last year you might have seen at work German "world-policy," the very latest product of twentieth-century civilisation. It is a tale that begins with a couple of "traders," who slept on a Persian beach and professed to buy pearl oyster shells, and it ended with a line of German steamers, imposing consulate buildings, and the stacks of steel rails for the last section of the Baghdad Railway, which we were obliging enough to smile upon.

The story of the Germans in the Gulf went through many phases. Once they tried to seize an island on the pretext of working its red oxide deposits. They tried, through their friend the Sultan of Turkey, to get control of the Pearl Banks, which he had no power to grant. They tried to persuade Sheikh Mubarak to give them twenty-square miles on the shores of the finest harbour in the Gulf. One of the last episodes happened just a year ago in a little island town. A British officer walked into an office and slipped his hand on the shoulder of a stout and grubby German who called himself a mother-of-pearl merchant. He was just sealing a letter giving details of the first portion of the British force now nearing Baghdad.

The Persian Gulf was long a breeding-ground of International Incidents. I often wondered whether, when chancelleries were humming, and newspapers were publishing tremendous articles, and Parliaments were angrily debating, any of the people thus writing and speaking had any notion what an International Incident actually looked like on the spot. I recall one such, which worried secretaries till their hair turned grey and produced files of correspondence many feet high.

On the verge of the sea at sunset I came upon an amiable gentleman seated before a small tent. His background was a big, violet mountain, before him across the water Hormuz flamed like a jewel in the dying light. He was the Man in Possession, the embodiment of the majesty of Great Britain, and he hospitably dispensed whisky and soda to the parched stranger. Near him were a couple of tattered soldiers, the symbols of Hostile Military Force. They were there to check and resist the Man in Possession, but their Government had not sent them any pay; so one fetched wood and water for the foe, and the other cooked his dinner.

The odd trio had been there for exactly four months. They had been heard of in the House of Commons, Petrograd was very worried about them, Berlin was inquisitive, Persia wanted to know more, the telegraph wires were strained to breaking point; but though the reverberations shook the air thousands of miles away, nothing beyond this comical little group was visible on the spot.

PERSIA IN THE MELTING-POT.

Many such recollections make me inclined to laugh whenever I look at the Foreign Office; but in truth they are no laughing matter. Such seemingly trivial things are the harbingers of war. You can all see the war when it comes; I am trying to show you how it looks when it is coming, for war is mostly bred in these remote places. And though that beach seemed lonely and peaceful enough, yet I had passed a watchful Cossack guard in sheepskin cap and high top-boots a few miles back; and up the innocent channel

of the Persian Gulf, but let me sum up the thoughts that really lie at the back of it: The Gulf, and our undisputed control of it, is our predominant interest in this region.

Wherever we may march in the Middle East we must impose no permanent excessive strain upon our strength.

While striking at Turkey, we cannot profess to be indifferent to the alarming condition of Persia.

We must always remember that our permanent responsibilities in the East are already enormous, that no campaigns in the Middle East can be decisive, and that this war will probably be settled in France.

Daily Mail.

SUFFERINGS OF SERBIAN
WOUNDED.GERMAN BRUTALITY AT
KRAQUEVITZ.

The Dutch Red Cross sisters, who have just arrived from Serbia, give lurid accounts of the German entry into Kraquevitz. They returned because they were informed by the Germans that they were not needed.

After the departure of the English sisters the Dutch sisters remained and hoisted the Netherlands flag over the Red Cross. It was fired on, however, and a messenger was dispatched to demand its removal. The sisters experienced many hardships and dangers during the German entry into the town, and the two days' fighting that accompanied it.

Eventually high German officers came to speak with them, asking many questions, and informing them that "little Holland would no longer exist after the war."

The officers asked that not this war most clearly proved that the independence of small States belonged to the category of impossibilities. One sister calmly replied, "Holland still exists. Should it ever cease to exist I shall go to France."

An officer wearing many decorations laughed, and replied, "France! After the war France will no longer be an independent State." The sisters stated that every one agreed that dum-dum bullets had been used against the Serbians. That was evident from their wounds. The Germans quickly monopolized all supplies and caused terrible suffering among the Serbian wounded, who died like flies. One sister said:—

You cannot imagine the appearance presented by a transport of slightly wounded prisoners such as I have several times seen enter Kraquevitz. They bore on the forehead a large cross painted with tincture of iodine and on the cheek a cross made by nitrate of silver. They were branded like beasts destined for the slaughter-house. Of one transport load of slightly wounded men 14 were shot dead because they were unable to drag themselves along quickly enough. One patient, whose skull had been fractured by gunshot, was unable to keep up with the other wounded, and he was repeatedly urged on by a bayonet being stuck into his body, which was covered with red, bleeding wounds.—The Times.

on the right a German was sitting on a packing-case beside a heap of oyster-shells writing letters which never went to any port merchant.

Remember what is now the outcome of the atmosphere I have tried to describe. Consider the latest phase of this keen and little-known struggle for the Persian Gulf. While our Army has been marching on Baghdad, German agents, with stacks of rifles and sacks of gold, have been pouring into Persia from Turkish territory along a route just north of Baghdad. They are raising bands of irregulars all over Persia. We sent troops to occupy the Persian port of Bushire this summer for the preservation of order. We withdrew our forces afterwards, apparently as a proof to the Persian Government of our good faith.

Observe now the extraordinary sequel. The Persian gendarmerie and its Swedish officers have risen on their own account at Germany's bidding. Sweden disavows her officers and says, in effect, that they have become adventurers. At the city of Shiraz, beyond the coastal ranges, the gendarmerie seized the British Consul, Major O'Connor, and the other male English residents, and carried them into captivity. The leading spirit of this rising is the German Consul, Herr Wassmann, a notorious firebrand. When Major O'Connor was starting for Shiraz he said he feared he should "vegetate" there. I wonder what he thinks to-day.

Persia is in the melting-pot at last. All the German and Austrian Consular and other agents in Persia seem to be making war on their own account, and they have either fought or grossly deceived the few Swedes left with the gendarmerie.

OUR EASTERN RESPONSIBILITY.

Perhaps it will now be understood why, when the papers are full of articles about the city of Baghdad, I have preferred to write this week about the Persian Gulf, to explain what it is like, and to try to make clear the central position it occupies in the struggle which is steadily enlarging in the Middle East. Baghdad is an episode, though a great and historic episode, and the goal of an extremely brilliant campaign. My personal view is that we should, as a matter of policy, have contented ourselves with seizing the Euphrates and Tigris delta; but those omniscient and master minds who control the war doubtless have good reasons for their course of action which are concealed from humbler men. Presumably they recognise, in any case, that they cannot, while striking at Baghdad, ignore Persia, now in chaos under German supervision.

Though our commitments now extend a full five hundred miles beyond the Persian Gulf, we must not forget that our chief interests still lie in the Gulf itself. It may be argued that while we are supreme at sea we can always control the Gulf, but that is not wholly the case, especially in these days of submarines. The late Admiral Mahan warned us long ago that if we let any hostile Power get a foothold in the Gulf we should "imperial Great Britain's naval situation in the Farther East, her political position in India, her commercial interests in both, and the Imperial tie between herself and Australasia."

I have tried to draw a little picture of the Persian Gulf, but let me sum up the thoughts that really lie at the back of it: The Gulf, and our undisputed control of it, is our predominant interest in this region.

Wherever we may march in the Middle East we must impose no permanent excessive strain upon our strength.

While striking at Turkey, we cannot profess to be indifferent to the alarming condition of Persia.

We must always remember that our permanent responsibilities in the East are already enormous, that no campaigns in the Middle East can be decisive, and that this war will probably be settled in France.

Daily Mail.

APR 21 1951
LASTING COPY
RECEIVED
FBI WASH DC

